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APPLICATION NO.	F	ILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
10/707,683		01/05/2004	Kai-Chi Chen	11846-US-PA	1682
31561	7590	08/14/2006		EXAMINER	
•		TELLECTUAL PR	ZARNEKE, DAVID A		
7 FLOOR-1, NO. 100 ROOSEVELT ROAD, SECTION 2 TAIPEI, 100				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
				2891	-
TAIWAN				DATE MAILED: 08/14/2006	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)			
		10/707,683	CHEN ET AL.			
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
		David A. Zarneke	2891			
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply						
A SHO WHIC - Exter after - If NO - Failu Any r	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPEHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING Insions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication, period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory perior to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statuely received by the Office later than three months after the mailed patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timed will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the, cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status						
2a) <u></u> □	Responsive to communication(s) filed on This action is FINAL . 2b) Th Since this application is in condition for allow closed in accordance with the practice under	is action is non-final. ance except for formal matters, pro				
Disposition of Claims						
5) □ 6) ⊠ 7) □ 8) □ Applicati	Claim(s) 1-5 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdred claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) 1-5 is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and on Papers The specification is objected to by the Examination The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) according and applicant may not request that any objection to the	awn from consideration. /or election requirement. ner. ccepted or b) □ objected to by the E e drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See	e 37 CFR 1.85(a).			
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.						
	ander 35 U.S.C. § 119					
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 						
2) Notic 3) Inform	t(s) e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/0rr No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:				

DETAILED ACTION

Reopening Prosecution

Prosecution on the merits of this application is reopened on claims 1-5, considered unpatentable for the reasons indicated in the rejection below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1, 3, and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Venkateshwaran et al., US Patent 6,339,254.

Venkateshwaran (figure 4) teaches a chip package structure, comprising: a carrier [610];

a chip [402], having an active surface with a plurality of bumps [412] thereon, wherein the active surface of the chip is bonded to the carrier using a flip-chip bonding technique so that the chip and the carrier are electrically connected; and

an encapsulating material layer [410], covering the chip and the carrier and filling the bonding gap between the chip and the carrier, wherein the encapsulating material layer between the chip and the carrier has a first thickness and the encapsulating

material layer on the chip has a second thickness such that the second thickness is between 0.5 - 2 times the first thickness.

Regarding the thickness ratio, Venkateshwaran teaches the bumps [412] are 0.05-0.25 mm in diameter (4, 19-21), and that the bumps [411] are 0.25-0.5 mm in diameter (4, 26-27). Further, it is taught that the chip [402] is about 0.15-0.5 mm thick (5, 6-8). Therefore, in relation to the present claims, the first thickness is the same as the diameter of the bumps [412] and the second thickness is the difference between the diameter of the bumps [411] and the thickness of the chip [402]. Consequently, the second thickness is 0.10-.045 mm when you subtract the minimum chip thickness (0.15 mm) from the diameter of the bumps [411]. This makes the ratio B= 0.10-0.45 and A=0.05-0.25, which clearly will significantly overlap with the claimed limitation of the second thickness is between 0.5 - 2 times the first thickness. For example, if B=0.10 and A=0.05, then the ratio is 2.

With respect to claim 3, Venkateshwaran (figure 6A) teaches the package further comprises an array of solder balls [611] attached to a surface of the carrier away from the chip.

As to claim 5, Venkateshwaran teaches the carrier is selected from a group consisting of a package substrate [400] and a lead frame (3, 60-62).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 2 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Venkateshwaran et al., US Patent 6,339,254, as applied to claim 1 above.

Regarding claim 2, while Venkateshwaran fails to teach the maximum diameter of particles constituting the encapsulating material layer is smaller than 0.5 times the first thickness, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of

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the invention to optimize the maximum particle diameter in order to allow easier flow of the material between the chip and the carrier (MPEP 2144.05).

With respect to claim 4, while Venkateshwaran fails to teach the package further comprises a passive component attached and electrically to the carrier, the attachment of a passive component to the carrier is common and well known to a skilled artisan and an obvious matter of design choice. One would do this in order to save space because placement of the passive component on the carrier allows for making smaller packages. Design choices and changes of size are generally recognized as being within the level of ordinary skill in the art (MPEP 2144.04(I), (IVA) & (IVB)).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David A. Zarneke whose telephone number is (571)-272-1937. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th 7:30 AM-6 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Baumeister can be reached on (571)-272-1722. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

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David A. Zarneke Primary Examiner

July 11, 2006

B. WILLIAM BAUMEISTER SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER